THE

Rare and most wonderfull things which Edvv. Webbe an Englishman borne, hath seene and passed in his trauailes in the Cities of Ierusalem, Damasco, Bethlehem and Gadeth, and in the landes of Iewrie, Egypt, Grecia, Russia, and Prester Iohn.

Wherein is set forth his extreame slauerie sustained during the space of eyght yeares in the Gallies, vnder the Turke, against the Christians.

Newly enlarged and corrected by the Author.

LONDON
Printed for William Wright.
1590.

THE

Rare and most won-

derfull things which Edw.

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1590.

To the most Mighty, my gratious and renowned Soueraine, Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the fayth. &c.

Your Highnesse most humble subiect Ed. Webbe heartily prayeth for the continuance of your Maiesties health and prosperous raigne to the worldes end.

COnsidering (most gracious and dread Soueraigne) the wonderfull prouidence of Almighty GOD shewed towardes your Highnesse since the time of your most happy and prosperous raigne, aswell in the preseruation of your Maiesties person from the handes of your Highnesse enemies, as also in defending this Ile of Albion the Realme of England from the force of forreine foes, and the continuall blessinges of peace and plenty, with which euer since God hath in bountifull sort maintayned it: I could not therefore but (according to my duety) render humble thankes to almighty God for the same, when to my great comfort, euen in the middest of my grieuous thraldome in Turkey, I heard it most truely reported by a Christian captiue, and your Highnesse clemency by him highly commended. The report of whose fame truely described, aswell in the administration of Iustice, and supporting

of Christianne seruice, as also in relieuing and succouring the poore distressed members of this Lande, gaue mee iust cause to pray heartely for my deliuery, and so long inwardly vntill I came to see your Highnesse (my dreade Soueraine) and this my native Country. And now hauing obteyned my long expected wish, I doe in all humblenesse prostrate my selfe and this plaine discourse of my trauels, to your most excellent Maiestie: wherein may bee seene that if in Turkey I would haue denied my Christian profession, I would haue forsaken my Prince, I should haue sought for Spaine sheerely to haue become a Renegado to your Maiestie & my natiue Country, I needed not to haue liued to write, but in great prosperity: But forasmuch as almightie God hath now set me free from shauldome, and deliuered me from many daungers, and sent me into England, my desires shall euer be employed in such seruice and affaires, as may be pleasing vnto God, and honourable to my Prince and Country. And thus resting your Highnes will accept in good worth this rude discourse, though rudely penned, humbly take my leaue, praying for the prosperous health and continuall reigne of your Royall Maiestie, &c.

The Epistle to the Reader.

COurteous Reader, I haue vndertaken in this short discourse, to tell the most part of such things as I saw and passed in the time of my troublesome trauaile and (saith) life sustained in the Galleis, and warres of the great Turke.

And this I protest, that in this booke there is nothing inuented as expected but that which is of truth, and what mine eyes haue perfectly seene. Some lasciuious persons perhaps will caull & say, that these are lies and fained fables, and that it contayneth nothing else: but to those I answere, that what soeuer is herein mentioned, be whosoeuer he be, that shall so finde fault and doubt of the truth hereof, let him but come and conuerse with me or make enquiry of the best and greatest Councellers and Parliaments about all this land, and they doubtless shall be resolued that this is true which is here expressed: with a great deale more, which now I cannot call to remembrance, for that my memorie faileth me, by meanes of my great and grieuous troubles.

And whereas in the first edition of this booke a great fault in number did negligently escape in Folio 3. in these words 30. thousand for 300. thousand: and 50. thousand for 500. thousand; that fault is truely amended in this Edition. From my lodging at Black-wall, this nineteenth of May, 1590.

Your louing Countrey-man,
Edward Webbe.

To the most

of Christian mercy, as also in relieuing and succouring the poore distressed members of this Lande, gaue mee iust cause to pray heartely for my deliuery, and to long inwardly vntill I came to see your Highnesse (my dreade Soueraine) and this my native Countrey. And now hauing obtayned my long expected wish, I doe in all humblenesse prostrate my selfe and this plaine discourse of my trauels, to your most excellent Maiestie: wherein may bee seene that if in Turkey I would haue denied my Christian profession, I might haue forsaken my Bringe and haue taken for Spaine thereby to haue become a Turke, so to your Maiesty & my natiue Country I needed not to haue liued in want, but in great plenty: But for as much as almighty God hath now set me free from slauishnesse, and deliuered me from many daungers, and sent me into England, my desire is chearefully to be employed in his seruice and my countries, may be pleasing in Gods, and found profitable to my Prince and Country. And thus resting your Highnes will accept in good worth this rude discourse though rudely penned I humbly take my leaue, praying for the prosperous health and contynuall raigne of your most excellent Maiesty,

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And this I protest, that in this booke there is nothing auouched as expressed, but that liketh of truth, and what mine owne eyes haue perfectly seene. Some foolish persons perhaps will cauil & say, that these are lies and fained fables, and that it containeth nothing else: but to those I answere, that whatsoeuer is herein mentioned, be it howsoeuer be it, that shall so finde fault and doubt of the same hereof, let him but reade and conferre both me & make experience of the best and greatest Mariners and Marchantes about all this Ilande, and they shall finde a great deale more, which now I cannot call to remembrance, for that my memorie faileth me, by meanes of my great and grieuous troubles.

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Your louing Countrey man,
Edward Webbe.

Verses written vpon the Alphabet of the Queenes Maiesties name.

E *Ternall God who guideth still your grace,*
L *engthen your life in health and happie state,*
I *nspire your subiects hearts in euerie place,*
Z *eale to loue and feare from feare hate,*
A *nd shorten life to him that breed debate.*
B *eholde her Lord, who is our strength and stay,*
E *uen she it is, by whom we hold our owne:*
T *urne not thy face from her in any way,*
H *ew downe her foes and let them all be knowne,*
R *enowned Queene your high inuincible subiects*
B *eseech for to see the fall of all your foes,*
God *of his mercie shield you from enuy,*
I *mortall let your still foreshow disclose*
N *one of vs all but will loue and pray,*
A *lmightie God preserue you day and day.*

FINIS.

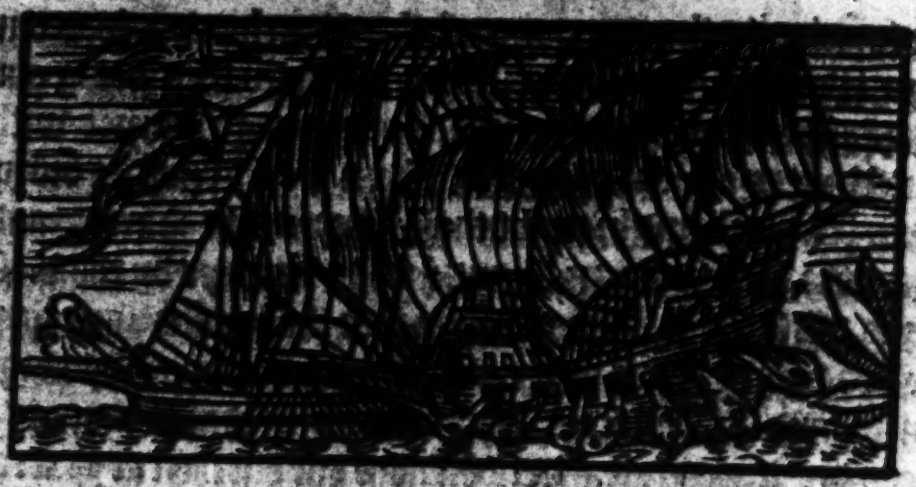
Your louing Countrey man,
Edward Webbe.

E. Webb his trauailes.

pertayning to the company of the Marchantes was our Iudge Admirall, Master William Burrow then being our Captaine and master. In which our voyage we met with fiue Rouers or men of warre whom we set vpon, & burnt their Admirall and brought those shippes into Narue, and there the men were massacred in this manner by the Russians: first great stakes stroken into the ground, and they spitted vpon pooles as a man would put a pigge vpon the spitte, and so seuen score were handled in that manner in a very tyrannous sort. We vnladed our burthen at Narue, and toke in other lading for our commodities, but the shippe wherein I was which was called the Hart, hauing sayled but twelue miles from thence stroke vpon a rocke, whereby the shippe and goods were lost, the residue of the fleete had no harme, and all the men in our ship saued their liues by taking them into the boate of the sayde shippe.

By meanes of which shippe so cast away, I lost all that I had, and then came againe into England and gathered a new stocke, and in the Henrie of London I went to Leuanta alias Legorne. This shippe called the Henrie, had beene sold before to Doctor Hector and other Italian marchants, which was vnknowen vnto vs so that at our coming to Legorne the ship was seased on by the factors of those that were the owners thereof, and by them laden with marchandize to Alexandria, in which shipp my selfe was maister gunner.

But here Fortune began to lower on me againe, and turne her wheele in such sort against me, as that I was soone after brought to liue in greater slauery, then euer I did before, for we hauing safely arriued at Alexandria, vnladed our marchandize: and tooke out our shippe both great store of their commodities, and returning backe to Legorne, fell in the way, we met with fiftie sailes of the Turkes Gallies: with which Gallies we fought two seuerall dayes, and made great slaughter amongst



their men, we being in all but threescore men, verie weake for such a multitude, and having lost fiftie of our 60. men: faintnes constrained vs to yeeld vnto them, by reason we wanted winde to helpe our selues, and the calme was so great a helpe vnto them, as there was no way for vs to escape. Thus did the Turkes take the Ship & goods, and in the same found ten of vs living whom they tooke prisoners, and presently stripped vs naked, and gaue vs 100. blowes a peece with an Oxe Pissell, for presuming to fight against them. Then were we sent to Constantinople, and committed vnto the Gallies, where wee continued the space of fiue yeares: the maner of our liuing there was thus. First, we were shauen head and face, and then a sherte of Cotten and breeches of the same put vpon vs: our legges and feete left naked: and by one of the feete is each same chained with a great chaine to the Galley, and our handes fastned with a paire of Manacles. The foode which I and others did eat, was verie black, for woode then Horse breade: and our drinke was standing water, which if we boiled, became to be pleasant. [illegible] water, as vnsauerie [illegible] to be verie sweete.

Thus as I said before, I remained the space of fiue yeares in this miserable estate, wonderfully beaten & misused euery day: there haue I seene of my fellowes haue their braines beate out, because they could not rowe by reason of weakenes and faintnes:

[illegible] where the Turkes vsually lafe vpon them as they
[illegible] and beate them in such sort, as oft times they
[illegible] them into the [illegible]

Thus being my selfe still to continue in this miserable state, I was constrained for want of victuals, to discouer my selfe vnto them, that I had good skill in Gunners Art, which I thought vnoutbeene greatly vsefull vnto me at the Turkes hands: but then for the time I was more narrowly looked into, yet somewhat better esteemed of then I was before. Not long after the Turke made warres against the Persians, and gathered 700. thousand men together, and those were conducted by his chiefe Bassaes into Persia. At which time (for that I had skill in Artillery) I was chosen forth of the Gallies to goe with the Armye into Persia, and there to vse the Turke service in the field, with whom I trauelled on foote, but in our going thither, there died of our Armye by meanes of great sickenes, diffolet, and want of victuals, about the number of 300. thousand: so that when we came into Persia, we were 400. thousand strong in the field, there we rested vs one moneth, by which time we hauing better refreshed our selues, gaue a fierce assault vpon the Persians, where the Turkes slue got the spoyle, and lost 60. thousand more. Then the Plague fell ouer the Turkes Armye, whose name was Sanson Basha, sent vs so many souldiers more as made vs 700. thousand strong, there we stayed a long time, making warres against the Persians and the great Citie of Damasko, where the Turke little preuailed: for if the Turke were as politicke as he is strong of power, the Persians force not able to withstand him. Thus leauing the Turkes Armye in Persia, we came through Damasko an auncient Citie called the great Cayro, which Citie is three leagues vnder in compasse, and is the greatest Citie in the world, & standeth vpon the riuer of Nilo, and in the same Citie there are fourtie thousand houses vnder which they growne [illegible]

boats. This Citie at all times keepeth fortie thousand men continually in Souldiers pay, and are readie at one houres warning to serue vnder the great Turke: there we staied to see the cutting or parting of the River of Nilo, which is done once every yeare, vpon the 25. day of August. This Citie standeth in the land of Egypt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the said Citie, who is called the king of the great Caer, and is the Vize Roy or Lieftenant to the great Turke, and he is then present at the cutting of this river of Nilo: at which time there is great triumph, and euery Towne and Countrie round about, to the valew of a thousand mile) send gifts and presents to the King of the great Caer, in consideration of the water which commeth to them from that River of Nilo, by meanes of the cutting of it, which is but once euery yeare.

It is therefore to be knowne, that in the land of Egypt it raineth not at all, and all the ground throughout the land of Egypt is continually watred by the water which vpon the 25. day of August is turned into the countries round about, by meanes of the wonderfull growing and swelling of the water vpright without any state at all, vnto the height of a huge mountaine, which beginneth to encrease the 15. day of August, and by the 25. of August is at the highest, at which time it is cut, by diuiding of two pillers in a strange sort, next to the citie of the great Caer, and so turned all from a great mountaine into the lands of Egypt: by meanes whereof the Turke holdes all the lands of Egypt in subiection to him selfe, and without [illegible] from beating and [illegible]

From thence I went with the Turkes power and vnder his protection to the land of Aethyop, and from thence to the citie of Jerusalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet standing, and many Monuments of great antiquitie,

as herein after shall be shewed. In the land of Soria, there is a River that no Iew can get to catch any fish in it at all, and yet in the same River there is great store of fish like vnto Shannon Trontes. But let a Christian or a Turke come thither and fish for them, either of them shall catch them in great abundance, if they do but put their hand into the water with a little bread, and an houre or two will be about his businesse.

Thus hauing seene a number of rare and most wonderfull things, we went to the citie of Agoiua, which is the head and chiefe Citie in all the East Indies, where we gaue battell against the Christians that keep the said citie, which are Portingalles, for that the Towne appertaineth to the King of Portingal. There we gaue battell aboue three thousand of the great Turkes men, and yet could not obtaine it: Nevertheles the great Turkes Lieftenant or Generall with his power, toke a place called Armous, where they had great store of treasure and Howses of siluer.

Thus being chiefe maister Gunner in these Turkish warres, I was sent for againe by commandement of the Turke to Mozambik, where I staied all that winter with fiuentie thousand men. And from thence made prouision to make warres against the land of prester Iohn, who is by profession a Christian. In this land of prester Iohn, where it rayneth rather, it continueth at the least nine whole moneths. And in the great East, there is a plague euerie seuenth yeere, which commeth with such a sicknesse, that the most part of all the people there do die of the same plague: and people in great numbers lose their eye sight with the vapours and great heat which commeth from the ground. Then I remember the battails which the Generall of the great Turke named Alli Bassa, made with three score Gallies, and fought vpon a Towne where the said Alli Bassa had beene himselfe, named Marbalas, which is in the Confines of Calabyta, and vpon the gouernours of the

the

the King of Fesse, at which Tolume he tooke his Stronge
ard house before me, thinking to haue taken it by treason: a
and thereupon in great fury scaled the walls both Lathorum
but the watch betrayed vs, and on a sounding, crie Alarme,
arme, which was soone done: for euery man take him to
his tooles and weapons of defence. What is the worship of mee
moyre, to see how the women of that Towne and Platforme
seiues with their weapons, making a great Slaughter vpon
our men, and murthered 200. of them in such hideous and fu
rious sort as is wonderfull: we needed not to haue feared
their men at all, had not the women bin our greatest enemi
this vs, at which time I my self was maister Gunner of the
Admirals Galley, yet chained greeuously, and beaten naked
with a Turkish sword darting, for not shooting where they
would haue me, and where I could not shoote.

It is but a few yeres since that in the citie of Constan
tinople, there happened a great plague, where there dyed
in fiue moneths space, seuen hundreth thousand persons, at
which time Mahomet Basha sent Ambassadour for the Tur
kish company vnto there, and hee hauing of his seruants,
amongst whom he went vnto the land of prester Iohn
who is a Christian, and is called Christien de Senrour:
that is, the Christian of the Gerbell: against this prester
Iohn, I heard with the Turkes power, and was then
their maister Gunner in the field, the number of Turkish
Souldiers were thirtie, and six hundreth thousand men
who were number by name, and perceiue themselues in bat
tell ray at Sparam, neere to the place where the sonne of
prester Iohn keepeth his Court. There prester Iohn
sent his power, in the which were Turkes to the number of fiftie
thousand, ready by policie of warre Bylages to let forth
hunters, whose ouerthrow was for that purpose, in which
battell the Turkes perished. The next day following,
the Turkes power did encompasse prester Iohns sonne
and tooke his pauilion, and sent him for a present to the

great

great Turkes court then being at Constantinople, but shortly after, Prester John him selfe, made an agreement betweene the great Turke and his sonne, that the one should not demaund tribute of the other, and so his sonne was released and sent home againe.

It is to be understood that the great Turke paide tribute vnto Prester John, before the time of these warres, and the Turke did demaund a tribute of Prester Johns sonne, which had beene paide vnto him many yeares before: whereupon Prester John, when his sonne was taken prisoner, gaue consent to forgiue the one tribute for the other, and thereby they were set at libertie the one from the other.

This Prester John of whom I spake before, is a king of great power, and keepeth a very bountifull Court, after the fashion of that countrie, and hath every day to serue him at his table, 60. kinges, wearing leaden crownes on their heades: and these serue in the meate vnto Prester Johns table: and continually the first dish of meate set vpon his table is a dead mans skull, cleane picked and laide in blacke earth, putting him in minde that he is but earth and must dye. These 60. kings are all his Wize Royes in seuerall places, and they haue their deputies to supply their roomes, and these kinges liue continually in Prester Johns Court, and goe no further then they may be still attendant vpon him without leaue from their Emperour Prester John.

In the court of Prester John, there is a wilde man, and another in the high streete at Constantinople, whose allowance is euery day a quarter of a fat mutton: and when any man doth offer his notorious offence, then are they allowed every day a quarter of mans flesh. These wilde men are chained fast to a post euery day, the one in Prester Johns court, and the other in the high street of Constantinople, each of them hauing a Mantell cast about their

shoulders, and all ouer their bodies they haue wonderfull long haire, they are chained fast by the necke, and will speedely deuour any man that commeth in their reach.

There is a beast in the court of Prester Iohn, called Arcanus, hauing foure heades, they are in shape like a wilde Cat, and are of the height of a Mastie Curre.

In his court also there is Fowles called Phœnices fowles, whose feathers are verie beautifull to be wonne, these fowles are

[illegible] I came into a place like vnto the aforesayd Isle of Prester Johns Court, this Isle was full of very Vnicornes and Elephants all alone at one time, and there were so tame that I have played with them, as we would play with young Lambes.

[illegible] with many other sundry and strange beastes will not drinke of any water vntill the Vnicornes doe begin therof: these Vnicornes when they come to drinke of any riuer, they put in their horne which is blackish and but short: and forth of that water will rise a great steame, and thereby clense all the filth and corruption that is within the same, and this horne grated to powder in drinke, is a present remedie against any maner of poyson.

When Prester John is serued at his table, there is no salt at all set on in any saltseller as in in other places, but a loafe of bread is cut crosse, and then two knives are layde a crosse vpon the loafe, and some salt put vpon the blades of the knives and no more.

Being thus in the lande of Prester John, I trauailed within eighteene degrees of the Sonne, euerie degree being [illegible]

I came at the aforesayd place where Moyses made passage with his wand for the children of Israell, where I saw a shippe called the grand Marie, she drawes but fiue foote water, and against this shippe there come gallyes and shippes haue fought at one time and can not conquer her: and this is vnder the gouernement of the great Turke.

This shippe is built almost flatte, and is of such burden, that she will carrie fifteen thousand fighting men, with their furniture.

I haue been in the Courts of the three great Patriarkes, the first is called in Ierusalem, the seconde at the great Cayr, and the third at Constantinople: these haue their Courtes in very stately sort, and attended on by many [illegible]

When I was at Jerusalem I saw the sepulcher where-
in it is sayd that Christ was buried: it is as it were in a
vault, and hath seuen [illegible] and seuen score of marble steps
or stayers to go downe into the same, and then at the bot-
tome of the stayers there is a faire Chappell, with an Al-
tar and a Lampe burning continually day and night before
it, and the graue is full of white earth so white as chalke,
and a tombe of the same earth made and layde vpon stone,
whereon are sundrie letters written, but I could not read
them. Upon the left hand of which Chappell is a rocke of
stone, of a blackish colour, being all of that stone that we
commonly call the load stone, which is of this nature: that
it will draw yron vnto it: this stone is the principallest in-
strument which Marriners & Saylers do vse for directing
of their compasse at the sea.

The great Turke hath some profit comming by the kee-
ping of this monument, & hath therefore builded at his own
charges an Hospitall within Jerusalem, which his Gene-
rallies do keepe: and this Hospitall is to receiue all Pil-
grimes and trauellers to lodge in whensoeuer they come.
And all that come to see the sepulcher do pay ten Crownes
a peece, whereof the Turke hath but one, and the rest goes
to the Church: and so they may stay there so long as they
list to lodge in the sayde Hospitall, and haue lodging, bread,
drinke and water so long as they will remaine there, but
no more: such as come thether for pilgrims haue no beds
at all, but lie vpon the ground on Turkey carpets, and be-
side the sepulchre of Christ there is masse sayde euery day,
& none may say the Masse there, but a man that is a pure
virgine: there was one that died when I was there, that
daily sayd and sung the Masse before the sepulchre, who
was an hundred and [illegible] yeares of age before his death,
and then another is chosen in his roome, but whether the old man
[illegible] or of what [illegible] is nowe in place of him and the
younger Man, were pure virgins I knowe not, but there
that

 I haue

I haue not flowne for them; because they are many, and they are blood as often as

with my selfe, to breake a wall of fourteene foote broad, made of earth, lyme, and sand, which we greatly moystened with strong vineger, so that the wall beeing made moyst, therewith through the helpe of a spike of yron, fiue hundred of vs had almost escaped out of prison: but looke what shall be, shall be, and what God will haue, shall come to passe and no more, as appeareth by vs, for we hauing made meanes for our speedie flight, as we were issewing forth, we were bewrayed by the barking of a dogge, which caused the Watches to arise, and they taking vs with the maner, stopped vs from flying away and gaue vs in recompence of our paynes taking herein, seuen hundreth blowes a peece with a bulls pissell vpon the naked skinne, viz. three hundred on the belly, and foure hundred on the backe.

Whiles lying still prisoner in the Turkes dungeons, it pleased God to send thether for the releasement of me and others, a worthy gentleman of this land, named Maister Harborne Ambassadour thether for the company of Marchants, who to the great honour of England did behaue himselfe wonderfull wisely, and was a speciall meanes for the releasement of me and diuers other English captiues, who [illegible] after the death of the great [illegible]: thus by the meanes of the sayd maister Harborne I was set free from thraldome, and by him sent into England where I arriued on the first of May. 1588.

Whilest I was prisoner in Turkey, and [illegible] as is before remembred, the great [illegible] which was the [illegible] off, at which time there [illegible] and [illegible] libertie proclaymed for a [illegible] that any Noble man, gentleman, trauailer, [illegible] Christian or other [illegible] (without being mo-[illegible] which were [illegible] I [illegible] was then [illegible] to make a [illegible] in forme like to the [illegible]

 Artie-

[illegible]

Christ died for me, as appeareth by the holy Scriptures, and that Christ therein saith, He that denyeth me before men, I will deny him before my father which is in heauen: and againe he saith, Whosoeuer believeth on me shall be saued and haue life euerlasting: this comfort made me resolute, that I would rather suffer all the torments of death in the world, then to deny my Sauiour and Redeemer Christ Iesus.

¶ After my free libertie graunted in Turkey, I intending my iourney towards England, came by land to Venice, where I met at Padua thirtie Englishmen students, I met also with an Englishman, who lived in the state of a Fryer, he brought me before the high Bishop, where I was accused for an heretike, and he brought in two false witnesses to be sworne against me (hauing before bin sworne me in Turkey) nevertheless I disproued his witnesses, and they were found forsworne men, then was I set at libertie, and constrained to give fiftéene Crownes towards the finishing of our Ladies shrine at Padua, and my accuser and his witnesses were punished.

From thence I came to the Duke of Ferrara, where I was well entertained and liberally rewarded with a horse and five and twentie Crownes for the sake of the Queenes Maiestie of England.

From thence with my passporte, I came to Bolony in Italy, where I met with a popish Bishop being an Englishman which shewed me great friendship, hee is called Bishop Peole: from thence to Florence, there I met with an English gentleman, named maister Iohn Stanley. And from thence I went to Rome, there I [illegible] to speake with the Pope, and the English Cardinall Pole, the [illegible] notable Arch papist, where I [illegible] nothing by me, they let me passe, and [illegible] that I had beene a Captiue a long time in [illegible] the Pope gaue me his blessing, and absolued me [illegible] sins

dom vouchsafe. Then before I went out of Rome, I was
agayne taken by the Englishe Colledge, and put there in
to the Lowe house ouer seas, with a false coate on my
backe with lyons, with swallons, and a cockes combe
with three leaues on one hand, from whence I soone helped
my selfe out of the same house, and I came there, and
vnderstood my petition was made to the Pope, and against
me was obiected, from thence I repaired to Siena,
where I was taken, & brought

[illegible] before the Vice-roy, saying: I [illegible]
[illegible] Englishe spie. Whilest I [illegible]
[illegible] in a darke dungeon fifteene dayes, [illegible]
they secretly made enquiry whence I had [illegible], what
my dealings and behauiours [illegible] I knew there,
but they could finde nothing by me.

Whereupon I the Friday following had my backe [illegible]
my hands bound behind me, which stroke all the ioints
[illegible] out of ioint, whereof a [illegible] to
[illegible] against presently. I [illegible] con-
[illegible] to [illegible] matter [illegible], and then a
[illegible] to plucke my [illegible] out and plucke vp
[illegible] to plucke my [illegible] of my belly, all to make
me [illegible] that I [illegible]. After this there
[illegible] horse bodies prepared to quarter me, and I
[illegible] to die, except I [illegible]

Thus [illegible] I continued in this misery, and yet
they could finde no cause against me, then I wrote to the
Vice-roy to [illegible] he [illegible] to [illegible]
to know [illegible] should be done with me: whereupon the
[illegible] wrote that I should be employed in a gal-
[illegible] there [illegible] I remained, and had 25. stripes
[illegible], and [illegible] the Iudges pardoned me for that time;
and [illegible] amongst that [illegible] were comming
[illegible] England, I departed and [illegible] thence with
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Italy, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] selfe

Some fishes I observed to haue also byethorns like vnto Cattes with
some. In the time of the great benefit mentioned in the
Scripture. At which time all these sholde lay in those mountes
to spawne.

In the riuer of Gambra there is long fishes of seuen or
eight foot long, which swimmeth neere the shore, they
are called the Tubes of Iohn Leonard, they are like vnto a
Dolphin. These fishes are so subtil, that swimming neere
the shore side, they will pull men or women downe into
the riuer and deuoure them.

In the citie of the great Cayre, the houses are of a verie
fine building, all of lime and stone, and in each of the hou-
ses the rooues are couered with fine golde, in a very work-
manly sort.

In the same there is small store of water, because it neuer
raineth in that countrie, so that their water is very dere,
specially in the Summer, for they haue no springs at all in that coun-
trie. Yet there falleth such a dew in euery night, as doth
refresh and keepe their hearbes and plants in good sort, and
maketh them bring very fruitfull.

The aforesaid fruites before mentioned are for
the most part of reasonable bignesse, yet of a meanely good
colour or complexion: their women are comelie and generall-
ly in the lands of Iewry they weare the Scarlet hats, much
like vnto the figure of a finger leafe.

In the citie of Damasco is very fruitfull and greatly re-
freshed with all maner of fruites (whatsoeuer) as Pome-
granates, Quinces, Limons, Peares, Plumbes,
Cherries, and all other like fruites.

The Turckes are a people that at some times they will
attempt to doe wonderfull things, as going vpon Ropes,
and tumbling, their bodies and their naked flesh, and such
like in their daily vse vnto a Scholler and pas-
time of great pleasure.

Also they no men may drinke the grape Cane, that is
their

their obedient dutye, if any must be broke then, he loueth the
right seruice for that holsome conscience.

At my returning once into England from Rome, I was
fayne to steale away, being then accused to poorly for to the
liuing of Sheppine, to be one of the chiefest Gentrey. And if
my Bishop vnderstand I came ouer, I had been called, both ouer
and I any lesse was therefor that offence.

The old Citie of Jerusalem, is a verie beggerly place, nor
thing to be seene but a litle of the olde walles which is yet
remaining, and all the rest is grasse, saue some ruines, like
two peece of walles or small grounds. There haue no Citizens
in those parts.

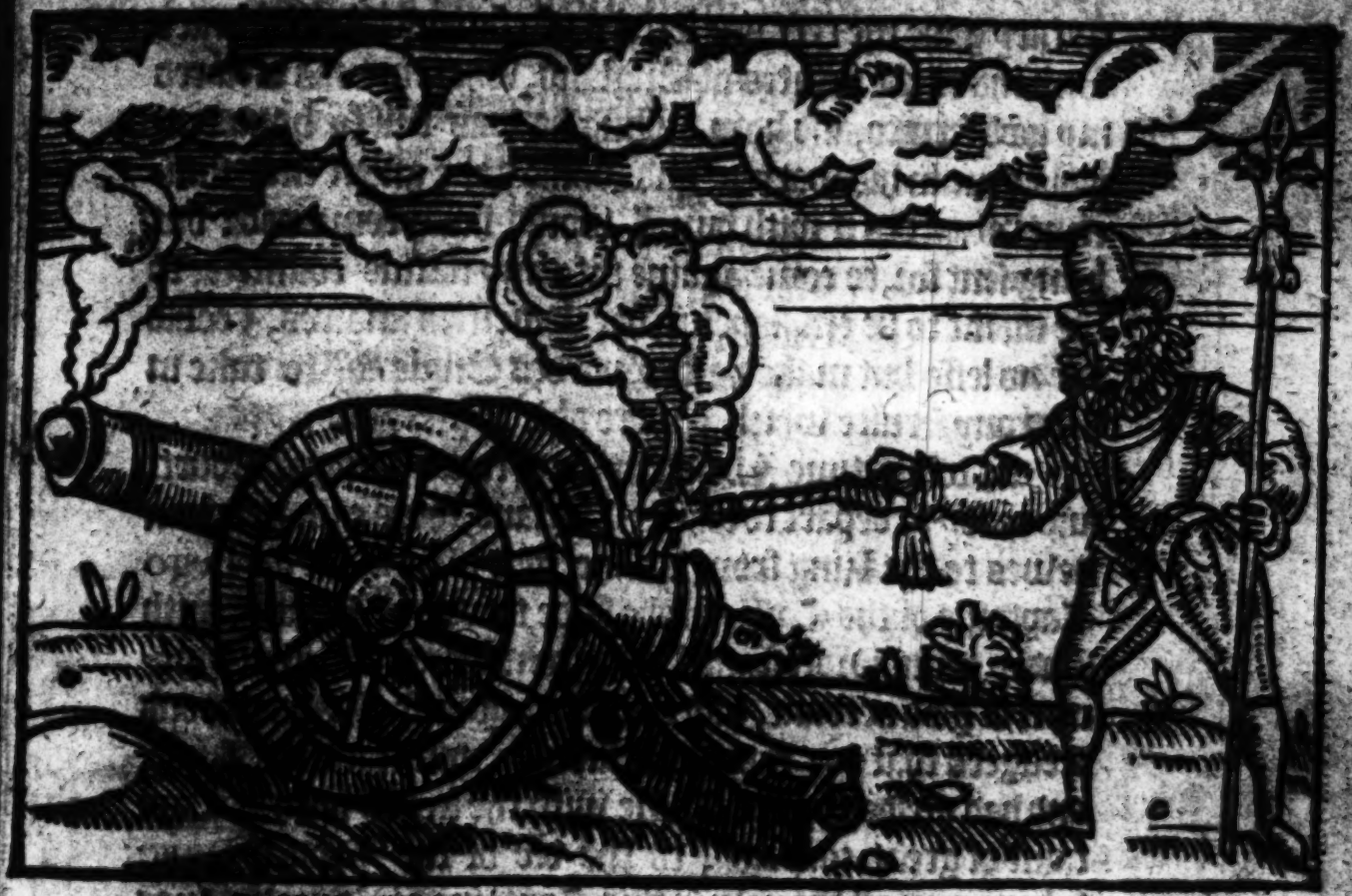
The Citie of Jerusalem where the Temple stoode,
is almost a mile from the olde walles of Jerusalem: it is of
a beggerly building, and there standeth all the olde pillers
pretended and kept for monuments of great treasure.

Now to returne backe, that is, one certaine time your
louers I employed my selfe more vp countrey into Gerie
land: here I called my seruice from your all Gentlemen,
and then departed into Germanie, where I saw diuerse
ment of the Princes of the
this high Dutchy of
I also receiued my Master, and departed out the Countrey
Citizens in the field.

So that vpon Michaelmasse day last, at the most terrible
battell fought in the plaine of Sweue Almaine nere Rosse,
I was in seruice vnder him, where I gaue vnto diuerse
when the enemie, hauing in deede thereof, gaue vs diuerse
shotte, and yet (God be thanked) receiued not aboue xx.
There were slaine vpon the enemies side aboue .xxx. hundred
seuen hundred of our enemies were hurte, where the rest
hauing lost the field, the king pursued them vnto the
next day following.

in Fraunce. I was taken by three horse
who enquiring that I should beare the title to be

Gunner



cretary gaue me certaine letters of commendation to beare with me to the Lordes of England, wherein was declared my good seruice, and how willing he was still to haue employed me in his seruices, and would haue giuen mee sufficient rewardes if with him I would haue remained: but being sent for, to come againe into my natiue countrie, to the intent to be employed in her Maiesties affaires, I could doe no lesse but make hast towardes England, to take in hand any seruice which I were able to performe.

At which time I being in the French Kinges Court, and ready to depart towardes England, there came certaine newes to the King from Roane, that Monsieur de Lego Captaine of the Castle in the saide towne of Roane, with sundry other Protestants, being gentlemen and gentlewomen of good account, had [illegible] against the trayterous Leagers that [illegible] withstand the King, and had [illegible] the Castle with the [illegible] a Captaine of great courage, to the use of the French King: whereupon all the power this Captaine could make, was not able to keepe it [illegible] for the Leagers power lay [illegible] from the same, yet [illegible] towardes Roane to aide as they might: But all they did was in vaine, for before the Kinges force could get within fiue miles of the saide towne, the enemy had wonne it againe by force of cannon shot, and tooke sundry persons as prisoners which they found in the said Castle, and apprehended sundry other in the towne which consented thereunto. Among whom was a Lady and her three waiting gentlewomen, who were by the leager and traytours to the King taken and imprisoned.

The Captaine of the saide Castle perceiuing that the enemie would [illegible] conquered him, [illegible] vpon battlements of the said [illegible], and fought very valiantly, and would not yeeld, nor suffer him selfe to be taken by the enemie: but after he had fought with his owne handes a-

bout

bout fourteene or fiftéene seuerall persons, be séeing the e-
nemie come in great aboundance vpon him, thereby enten-
ding to take him, suddenly slung his weapons at them,
and without any regarde of saving his life, violently slung
him selfe headlong ouer the castle wall, and thereby broake
his necke: The rest were grieuously tormented and put to
death for consenting thereunto.

But it grieueth me to repoꝛte the extreame tyꝛannie
which those Traitoꝛous Leagers inflicted vpon the Ladye
afoꝛesaid and her thꝛee waiting Maides, onely foꝛ deliue-
ring the keyes which they had in their custody. These
were massacred in this maner: first they were all strip-
ped naked in a fielde wherein they were executed: they
were all severally by the hands and legges bound to the feet
of foure sundry hoꝛses prouided foꝛ that purpose, and every
one being made fast vpon a sundaine to the hoꝛses, some-
whipped each hoꝛse foꝛward: and then with ares, swoꝛdes,
and hatchets quartered them alone: which repoꝛte when
the King understoode thereof, hee vowed to reuenge their
death vpon these tyꝛannous Tormentoꝛs.

Thus haue yee heard the maner of my tedious and
grieuous trauaile, my misserie, slauerie, and captiuitie,
which I suffered therein, the maner of some aloe monu-
ments and the customes of such as dwell in foꝛraine Nati-
ons farre off, and in places where our Sauiour and his A-
postles were resident, and preached vpon the earth: my
seruices done vnder the great Turke in Persia, Tartaria,
Grecia, and places of seruice: I omit herein my seruice at
the taking of Tunys, and what I did in the Ryole under
don John de Austria: and many other thinges which I
could here discouer vnto you, onely let this suffise, that I
shall be glad, and do daily desire that I may be imployed in
some such seruice as may be profitable to my poore and
distressed Countrie.

FINIS.